

# Converting Colors

YIQ(173.5850, 80.0140,  
-40.4180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(173.5850, 80.0140,  
-40.4180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1B210
RGB	225, 178, 16
RGB Percent	88%, 70%, 6%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3020, 0.9368
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.93, 0.12
HSL	46°, 87%, 47%
HSV	46°, 93%, 88%
XYZ	47.0630, 47.8785, 7.2556
YIQ	173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

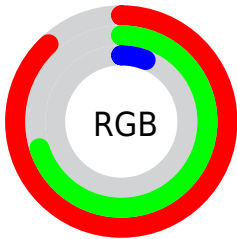
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	77, 225, 16
Decimal	14791184
CIELab	74.75, 4.41, 75.38
CIELCh	75, 75.507, 86.653
Yxy	47.8785, 0.4605, 0.4685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292981264 (0xFFE1B210)
YUV	173.5850, -77.6894, 45.0910
Hunter-Lab	69.1943, 0.3180, 42.2189

# Details

The YIQ color **173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC33**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **67.4150, -80.0140, 40.4180**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222.7060, 60.6200, -41.3640**, and **123.2970, 63.6900, -30.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.4130, 86.2500, -43.3020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179.1420, 71.2560, -35.8800**.

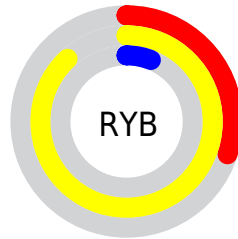
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (70%)

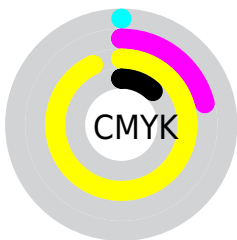
Blue (6%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (6%)

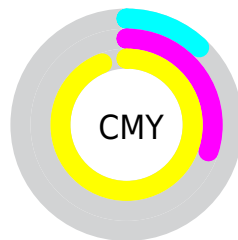


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



173.5850, 80.0140,  
-40.4180

173.5850, 80.0140,  
-40.4180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

146.9420, 74.6950,  
-37.6330

222.7060, 60.6200,  
-41.3640

123.2970, 63.6900,  
-30.9180

238.9260, 45.2610,  
-43.8510

99.6520, 52.6850,  
-24.2030

242.1180, 36.2730,  
-35.1430

77.4800, 41.7260,  
-18.3220

245.4240, 26.9640,  
-26.1240

55.9060, 31.9590,  
-12.0170

248.7300, 17.6550,  
-17.1050

35.5060, 21.6420,  
-6.7580

252.0360, 8.3460,

16.0030, 13.1130,

-8.0860

-0.8630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.5850, 80.0140,  
-40.4180

■ 173.5850, 80.0140,  
-40.4180

■ 169.4130, 86.2500,  
-43.3020

■ 179.1420, 71.2560,  
-35.8800

■ 184.5850, 62.8190,  
-31.6530

■ 190.1420, 54.0610,  
-27.1150

■ 195.5850, 45.6240,  
-22.8880

■ 201.1420, 36.8660,  
-18.3500

■ 206.5850, 28.4290,  
-14.1230

■ 212.1420, 19.6710,  
-9.5850

■ 218.1720, 10.9590,  
-5.8810

■ 223.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



171.8190, 89.5440, -3.8640



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



168.2560, 26.2360, -56.9960

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



154.6080, -137.7240, -37.0840



185.7340, 32.4500, 61.7140

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



67.4150, -80.0140, 40.4180

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



178.5050, -28.2020, 26.5340



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



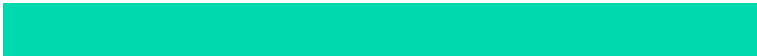
152.3400, -139.6050, -30.5250

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



146.6280, -115.2540, -58.8540



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



166.5670, 57.4850, 54.0370



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



160.0450, -24.5180, -62.2940



142.9480, -135.2050, -22.1570



186.5100, 18.1010, 51.9330

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



237.5140, 27.1910, -13.7130



84.0770, 108.8350, 59.5470



117.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180



192.4710, 97.5300, -49.4940



184.4300, 33.7130, -76.8710



109.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



132.4560, 67.4960, -33.8160



36.6580, 18.1580, -9.6980



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



67.4150, -80.0140, 40.4180



62.5290, -97.5300, 49.4940



56.5700, -33.7130, 76.8710



104.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



43.5440, -67.4960, 33.8160



11.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 173.5850, 80.0140,

-40.4180.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180

### Protanopia

172.9530, 66.9940, -46.7500

### Deuteranopia

174.7860, 84.0020, -35.5980



## Tritanopia

187.1130, 36.9510, 18.6710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180

## Protanomaly

172.8720, 71.7160, -44.2200

## Deuteranomaly

174.2480, 82.5810, -37.3790

## Tritanomaly

182.4250, 52.7270, -2.9290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180

## Achromatopsia

174.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

173.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(225, 178, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 178, 16)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(225, 178, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 178, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(225, 178, 16) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 178, 16) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 178, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 178, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 178, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 178,  
16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 173.5850, 80.0140, -40.4180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 178, 16) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
178, 16) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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